NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TREATMENT OF COWS BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING.

It is a point upon which, I believe, the most observing and reflecting farmers agree, that cows for a short time previous to calving, should be fed moderately rather than *stuffed*, according to the old notion, which is now far from being obsolete. The *stuffing* practice is, I presume, based on the supposition that it is necessary to increase the flow of milk after the birth of the calf. This is, beyond doubt, a great error, and is often productive of serious evils, particularly milk fever or garget.

To enable her the better to sustain the trials attendant on parturition, the cow at the time of calving, should be in good, but not *high*, condition. *Dry corn meal* should constitute no part of her food just previous to calving, as it is inflaming to the blood, and among the superinducing causes of swollen udder. Good—*the best*—English hay, with a meal a day of some sort of roots, is the best food for cows near calving, and they require nothing richer, and should not be *stuffed* with this.

But it is not my intention to write a homily of my own on this subject, but to give the views of those who are much better authority than I can pretend to be. The following remarks are from Clater & Youatt's "Cattle Doctor," (Mr Skinner's American edition,) and perhaps they may furnish a hint to some, by which they may profit:

Before Calving.

"During the early period of gestation, the animal may, and should be, well fed, for she has to provide milk for the dairy and nourishment for the fœtus; but when she is dried, her food should be considerably diminished. She should not be very fat nor full of blood at the time of calving, for that is the frequent cause of difficult labor, garget, and milk fever. There may be an error in starving her before she calves, but it is a much more dangerous one to bring her into too high condition.

"Some cows are apt to *slink* their calves, or to produce them dead before their time. This generally happens about the middle of their pregnancy. If about that time a cow is uneasy, feverish, off her food, or wandering about in search of something for which she seems to have *a longing*, or most greedily and ravenously devouring some particular kind of food, she should be bled and physicked. If she is not quieted, she should be bled and physicked again, in the course of three or four days. She should be immediately removed from the other cows; for should she slink her calf among them, it is not improbable that some, or even all, of the others will do the same. This is not easily accounted for, but it is perfectly true.

"When the ninth month of gestation is nearly expired, the cow should be diligently looked after. She should lose three or four quarts of blood, unless she is very poor, and she should most certainly be physicked. It will be better if she can be separated from the other cows." * * *

[Here follow some most important directions as to the course to adopt in various cases of difficulty in the delivery of the calf—which, from their length, I omit, but would commend them to the attention of the farmer, as being alone worth ten times the price of the book.]

After Calving.

"If the cow has calved unseen and unattended, she will, like every other quadruped, set diligently to work to devour the cleansing, and lick the newborn animal clean. This, however, is often carefully prevented when there is the opportunity of so doing. The calf is taken immediately away, and the cleansing thrown on the dung-heap. We act contrary to nature in this. She would not have given to herbivorous animals this propensity to eat the placenta, had not some useful purpose been effected by it. Cleanliness was one object—another was either to support the strength of the animal, or to have an aperient or salutary influence on her. The mother and the young will be happier if they are left to pursue the dictates of nature.

"A great deal has been said of the necessity of cleansing the cow after calving, or the expulsion of the placenta. There is much error in this. The placenta comes away with the calf; and it is that natural discharge from the womb, continued during several days, that gives the notion of something retained that needs to be removed. Medicine, nevertheless, is necessary, in order to prevent fever, to which the cow in high condition is liable; but that medicine should not be a *stimulant*, in the false supposition that the animal wants support after the fatigue it has undergone, but a *purgative*, in order to prevent an attack of fever, to which the animal is so naturally exposed after parturition, and which is often hastened and aggravated by absurd management.

"The mother requires little care after calving, except that of protection from too great severity of weather, and this more especially if she had been much nursed before parturition. A warm mash may be given daily for a little while; but otherwise she may return to her previous and not too luxuriant feed. The state of her udder, however, should be examined: if the bag is very hard, kernelly and sore, it must be fomented with warm water, or, if necessary, the following garget ointment may be rubbed into the part principally affected:—Take elder ointment, six ounces; beeswax, two ounces; mix them together, and add an ounce each of sugar of lead and alum, powdered: stir them well together until cold."

There is one measure recommended in the preceding extracts, viz: *blood-letting*, which, either with mankind or brute-kind, I think, should be resorted to only in cases of extreme necessity. Blood is too important a thing in the animal body to be lost, without this loss is urgently called for. "The life of the flesh is in the blood." (Leviticus, c. xvii. 11.) Though in diminishing fever or in preventing it, the letting of blood acts more powerfully and quickly, perhaps, than any other treatment, yet I would in most cases, prefer to employ low diet and purgative doses as a substitute for bleeding. But in case of cows, *full blooded* and in *high condition*, having swollen or inflamed udders, then, bleeding is an advisable and highly useful remedial measure, and in such case I should practice it myself and recommend it to others. J. H. D.

CORRECTION—SPERM OIL SOAP, &c.

Mr Breck—Dear Sir—In the N. E. Farmer of Feb. 26, you report me as saying at the discussion on fruit culture at the State House, that I set out an orchard of 233 trees on 2 acres and 92 rods of ground, and planted the trees 25 feet apart. The readers of your journal must think that I cut off a piece of my ten foot pole, as the Yankee captain did his gauging rod, when he determined to cheat the sellers of molasses at one of the West India islands, and guage by his own rod thus shortened. I must have cut off several feet of the pole, to get that number of trees on the quantity of ground you reported. Again, you cause me to mix sperm oil soap with sand, adding a little water, and with this preparation the trees are rubbed spring and fall with a crash towel—*and there you stop.* This is not a correct report of what I said. Believing, as I do, that *sperm oil soap* is a perfect antidote for the ravages of the borer, and feeling that I have experienced very beneficial effects from its use, I think it may be well for me to state to you precisely the way I have used it.

I will first say to you, that I planted out 213 standard apple trees, 25 feet apart, on 3 acres and 92 rods of ground, reserving an oblong square of from 6 to 10 rods, for French dwarf pear trees. The trees were set out in April, 1837. The early part of the following November, I caused the trunks and lower limbs to be scrubbed with sperm oil soap and sand, and as follows:—From 10 to 15 lbs. soap was put into a pail, and some hot water poured on it, and the soap thoroughly stirred up and commingled with the water, until the whole was as thick as well boiled molasses. (Do not mistake me, and think I mean molasses boiled to a *candy:* I wish to be understood, molasses as imported, and well boiled, with a good body to it.)

With the soap thus prepared, and a small bag or pocket, or anything convenient, filled with fine sand, attached to, or in the hands of, the operator, he commences by dipping a portion of a coarse crash cloth or towel into the soap, and when drawn from the pail, he sprinkles sand on it, and with the soap and sand, gives the trunk and lower limbs a good scrubbing, selecting for this work the first fair weather after a rain storm. After thus going through the orchard, he will go to the tree first scrubbed, and if any sand remain on the tree, he will remove it with a dry crash cloth, and then with a large paint brush, give the trees a thick and generous coat of the soap. This process has been repeated spring and autumn, up to Nov. 1843. In 1844, I was induced to change the time of making the application, by reading the prize essay by Willis Gaylord, Esq., page 157, vol. 3d, of Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society, and I commenced making the application May 29th, and made it but once in 1844.

Mr Haggerston, of Watertown, was not acquainted with this soap until I directed his attention to it.

It is of great value in destroying all kinds of insects peculiar to shrubbery and garden plants. I keep it mixed in my vegetable garden, ready for use during the proper season; and I follow Mr Haggerston's directions in mixing, viz: 2 1-2 lbs. of soap to 15 gallons of water. My opinion is, that ten thousand pounds of this soap should be used to one that is now used. I purchase the best kind, which costs by the bbl. from 3 1-2 to 5 cts. per pound. I will here remark, that the best soap that is made, is that made in the refining kettle, when refining spermaceti.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. RANDALL.

New Bedford, March 10, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE, March 11.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, in the chair. Subject, *Compost Manure.*

Dr. C. T. Jackson first addressed the meeting. He said—We may lay down as well established principles, that plants absorb their nourishment both in a gaseous and liquid state. That their nourishment is taken up by the rootlets and by the green leaves. Numerous experiments have proved that during the action of sunlight, the foliage of plants decomposes carbonic acid gas, and replaces it by oxygen gas. That in darkness the foliage exhales carbonic acid, but in less quantity than it yields of oxygen during its exposure to light of day.

The atmosphere contains variable proportions of carbonic acid gas, viz: from 4-10,000 to 6-10,000 parts. The decomposition of various matters in the soil, furnishes, also, a ready supply of this essential ingredient.

Nitrogen and oxygen, according to the latest researches of Dumas, enter into the composition of the atmosphere in the ratio of

By weight.		*By measure.*	
Oxygen,	230.2	20.8	Oxygen,
Nitrogen,	769.8	79.2	Nitrogen,
	1000.0		100.0

In the vicinity of towns and cities, and over manured fields, there are constantly disengaging and thrown into the air variable proportions of carbonate of ammonia and other volatile gases. These gaseous matters are transported to other parts of the earth, and are ultimately washed out of the air by the deposition of rain or snow. Without doubt, they perform an important function in vegetable nutrition, and in changing the composition of the organic matters in the soil.

Oxygen appears to be the most active ingredient of our atmosphere. It serves to prepare all the organic matters for vegetable sustenance. It is essential to the germination of seeds, as well as for the conversion of organic matters into gaseous and fluid nutriment for growing plants. It combines with carbon to form carbonic acid gas, which rises to nourish the foliage of plants, or acts on the organic and mineral salts in the soil, and decomposes them so as to produce favorable results.

Nitrogen does not directly contribute to the growth of plants, but indirectly, in combination with hydrogen, in the state of ammonia, is one of the most active ingredients they absorb.

Carbonic acid gas is decomposed by the action of the foliage by the aid of sunlight, as before observed, and its carbon is converted into portions of the vegetable tissue after its combination with the nutricient juices of the plant. It has a powerful action on the mineral ingredients of the soil, and decomposes the felspar and mica of granite, rendering their alkaline matters soluble, in the state of carbonates, in water. Even glass is decomposed by the action of this gas, and the potash or soda it contains, is liberated in a soluble state.

Carbonate of ammonia is also a valuable salt, having the property of decomposing all the insoluble organic salts of the soil, and of converting their acids into excessively soluble ammoniacal combinations, while the noxious bases with which they were before combined, are left in a harmless state. And some which were before inert, being decomposed by carbonate of ammonia, apocrenate of ammonia is dissolved, and carbonate of lime left. The latter when acted upon by newly formed organic acids, gives out, little by little, its carbonic acid, which serves to nourish the foliage of growing plants, or when circulating in the soil, acts on the rocky ingredients, as before suggested. Apocrenate of alumina and of per-oxide of iron are both completely insoluble, but yield their acid to carbonate of ammonia.

The crenates and humates do not form such very insoluble combinations as above mentioned, but still there are comparatively insoluble salts of those acids, which are advantageously decomposed by ammoniacal or other alkaline carbonates.

Ammoniacal combinations of humic, crenic, and apocrenic acids, are the most powerful manures, conveying to growing plants the ingredients they most need in forming their fruits or seeds.

Potassic combinations of the same acids, also nourish plants, as I have proved by direct experiments.

Hydrogen, in its separate state, is not known to nourish plants, but in its combination with oxygen or water, and with nitrogen or ammonia, and in its more complicated union with the organic acids, it plays a conspicuous part in the vegetable economy.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, are the ultimate principles of all vegetable matter. But there are in plants, also, many saline compounds, which are also essential to their existence, as well as to that of the animals feeding upon them.

It seems strange that the importance of the saline ingredients of plants should have been so long overlooked by physiologists and chemists, when from them animals derive the very frame-work of their bodies, viz: phosphate and carbonate of lime. The microscope discovers myriads of small crystals of various salts in the cells of almost every plant. Their juices contain, also, numerous saline compounds, particularly those with lime, potash, and soda bases—while the vegetable acids vary with the kinds of plants.

On the surface of rattans, reeds, rushes, straws, and the stalks of Indian corn and the grasses generally, is a layer of silex, or flint, which gives strength to the hollow stem, and supports the sap-vessels. The origin of this is from a solution of silicate of potash or soda, taken up from the soil. Its uses must be manifest to every reflecting observer. It serves not only to strengthen the stem and sap vessels, as above suggested, but also to defend the plant against the ravages of insects and parasitic fungi, which are generally incapable of penetrating through it. A too luxuriant crop of grass or grain, is not unfrequently damaged or lost from "lodging," or breaking down of the stems. This might be prevented by a proper supply of the silicate of potash, and leached ashes supplies this substance in its cheapest form.

The phosphates are required as necessary constituents of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and all other usual crops, and they must be supplied either from the soil, or by the manures. If from the soil, *that* will be ultimately impoverished, and must receive again what has been removed by the crop.

Phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and phosphates of the alkalies, are always taken off by grain crops, and care should be taken to replenish the soil with them.

Ordinary farm-yard and stable manures convey a considerable proportion of the phosphates to the soil on which they are spread, but if young stock are raised from the produce of the farm, and are sold, they carry off a considerable amount of these matters in the form of bones and other parts of their bodies. That loss must be supplied to the soil.

Guano, ground bones, and compost manures will supply all the ingredients that are removed from a soil by our usual crops.

The farmer should choose the cheapest materials *that will answer the purpose*, not the cheapest that can be obtained, without considering what his soil needs. He can obtain this information by reading the best works on Agricultural Chemistry, and by judicious observation and experiments. (See Johnston and Boussingault.)

Oxides of iron and manganese are generally abundant enough in the soil, and it is very rarely necessary to replenish it with them. Those oxides enter into the composition of the ashes of nearly every plant, and one of them (ox. of iron) is an essential ingredient, and serves a useful purpose, in the blood of animals. In the following estimate it is not considered, the soil abounding in ferruginous matter:

Eight years' crops of millet and clover, raised on Mr Adam Anthony's farm, in North Providence, according to Mr Owen Mason, contained—

424.92	lbs.	potash,
131.92	'	soda,
532 88	'	lime,
64.08	'	magnesia,
390.40	'	silica,
113.88	'	sulphuric acid,
108.12	'	phosphoric acid,
58.64	'	chlorine,
5.96	'	alumina ?
		Ox. of iron not estimated.
1830.80	lbs.	

It is doubtful (says Mr M.) if the cultivator ever suspected that he carried to his barn two casks of potash, two of lime, two of soda, a carboy of oil of vitriol, a large demijohn of phosphoric acid, and a variety of other matters contained in his 14 tons of fodder, which were as certainly stowed away in his mows as if conveyed thither in casks and carboys.

This familiar example is sufficient to illustrate the principle that the soil loses in the removed crop, a considerable portion of its elements of fertility, which require to be restored in some way to the land.

When a meadow is annually overflowed or irrigated by water conveying fine sediment, it may need no manures, for the new matter thus frequently supplied, generally contains the ingredients that are required. Thus the overflowing of the Nile supplies the soil on its margin with annual layers of fresh and rich soil, full of active fertilizing ingredients. Thus an unlimited amount of grain may be raised on those flowed lands, and al-

ready has an amount of wheat been exported, which if estimated would prove truly astonishing.

When we irrigate meadows with clear water holding in solution minute proportions only of saline matters, the growing grasses seize upon the salts, remove them from the water, and fix them in their own proper substance.

Then if the crop is removed, and is eaten by the animals on the farm, the saline ingredients are mostly left with the manure, and are capable of improving the tilled soil. Thus we may make the meadows fish out manures for the uplands.

It is obvious that the saline matters which are generally found in plants, are the most valuable manures. It is *possible* for vegetation to draw their other ingredients from the elements of air and water, as some of the lower classes of plants probably do, but it is obviously impossible for them to obtain their non-volatile saline matters from any other source than the soil.

[We shall continue Dr. J.'s interesting lecture in our next. Hon. Morrill Allen's remarks are necessarily deferred to next week.]

The remarks of the editor of this paper at the meeting, are erroneously reported in the "Ploughman," in this particular: we did *not* say that we "thought the guano sold by Mr Hovey last year, was not good"—but that we thought the Peruvian guano sold last year, was not so good as that now selling from Ichaboe. We did not mention Mr Hovey. We would further observe that we stated in speaking of the artificial guano compounded by us, that it was made according to directions given by Dr. Jackson.

Garden Seeds.—It is time that seeds should be selected. Good seeds are the very first requisite for a good garden. Soil and culture cannot make good crops out of bad seed. We insert a table exhibiting the length of time which different seeds will retain their vitality:

	Years.
Asparagus,	4 to 13
Beans,	1 or 2
Beets,	8 or 10
Cabbage,	6 or 8
Carrot,	1 or 7
Celery,	6 or 8
Corn,	2 or 3
Cress,	2
Cucumber,	8 or 10
Caraway,	4
Marjoram,	4
Melon,	8 or 10
Mustard,	3 or 4
Nasturtium,	2 or 3
Onion,	3
Parsley,	5 or 6
Parsnip,	1
Pea,	2 or 3
Pumpkin,	8 or 10
Pepper,	5 or 6
Radish,	6 or 8
Rue,	3
Ruta Baga,	4
Salsify,	2
Lettuce,	3 or 4
Squash,	8 or 10
Turnip,	3 or 4

The cucumber, squash and melon tribe do better on seeds 3 or 4 years old. We can recommend, from repeated trials, the seeds of Risley, Chatauque co., N. Y., and of Messrs. Breck & Co., Boston.—*Indiana Far. and Gard.*

For the New England Farmer.

BREEDS OF STOCK.

Mr Editor—Speculations on the breed of stock which will prove most profitable to farmers, should be very carefully framed. When we suffer prejudices to govern our views and decisions, many readers are likely to be drawn into a course of practice contrary to their true interest.

We hear some farmers continually commending native stock, and denouncing as almost worthless, every kind of imported. This may serve to confirm prejudice, but will certainly oppose improvement. What is now called native stock, was all once imported. Is it reasonable to suppose that in this comparatively new country, where till very recently, there has been very little of systematic management, we have made as great improvements in crossing and purifying the blood of our stock, as has been done in older countries? In view of all the circumstances in the case, we should think it strange if the native stock here had not to some extent degenerated; for it is certain that not much attention has heretofore been given to the preservation of its purity. Now, farmers begin to inquire on the subject—inquire for well proportioned animals, for better oxen and more productive milch cows. Will they accomplish these objects as soon and as easily, in the confinement of their attention to native stock, as they might in a judicious selection from imported animals? We think none will suppose this who have seen much of the progeny of that celebrated animal, "Admiral"—who have seen the improved stock of Hon. John Welles, or that of Paoli Lathrop, Esq., the principal part of which originated from "Admiral." Mr Welles has, with a spirit of patriotism worthy of high praise, scattered gratuitously the animals of his improved stock, not only in the different sections of this Commonwealth, but extensively in the States of New Hampshire and Maine.

We hope no prejudices or indifferency to an imtant branch of interest, will divert the farmers of Mr Welles' native State from carrying into full effect his generous designs. M. A.

March 14, 1845.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Dear Sir—Uniting with you in your commendation of Mr Ellsworth's Report, I must yet ask leave to correct one mistake in the passage you have selected for publication, on the subject of deep plowing. I made no estimate of the length of roots in a hill of corn. The roots which I gathered from a hill, and which I believe comprised not more than one-fourth—certainly not more than one-half of the stalks (I think two) in the hill, I had very carefully washed. I think they were upwards of four feet long, with innumerable offsets and rootlets, convincing me, that the whole field of corn, in land well pulverized, *is one web of roots.* This specimen of the growth of corn roots, so strongly illustrated the importance of deep plowing, and fine tilth, that I thought it worthy of being preserved and exhibited. Mr Ellsworth caused a more exact measurement of the main and fibrous roots and rootlets to be made, and I understood from Mr E. and I think from the gentleman who made that measurement, that they both came to the conclusion that the aggregate length of roots in the hill "was over 8000 feet"—but no such estimate, or any estimate, was made by *me*, except that I supposed the roots which I tore from the bottom of one stalk, to contain not more than one-fourth, or at most one-half, of all the roots of that hill.

Understand me not as disputing the correctness of the estimate, but as disclaiming the authorship of it. Yours, respectfully,

J. S. SKINNER.

STATISTICS OF CROPS.

We extract from Mr Ellsworth's Report, the following estimate of crops grown in the New England States and New York, in 1844:

Hay.	
Maine,	1,251,000 tons.
New Hampshire,	657,000
Vermont,	1,266,000
Massachusetts,	706,000
Connecticut,	573,000
Rhode Island,	44,000
New York,	4,938,000
Potatoes.	
Maine,	12,304,000 bush.
New Hampshire,	4,643,000
Vermont,	6,158,000
Massachusetts,	4,050,000
Connecticut,	2,117,000
Rhode Island,	812,000
New York,	17,703,000
Wheat.	
Maine,	628,000 bush.
New Hampshire,	588,000
Vermont,	776,000
Massachusetts,	210,000
Connecticut,	104,000
Rhode Island,	4,000
New York,	14,975,000
Oats.	
Maine,	1,422,000 bush.
New Hampshire,	1,765,000
Vermont,	3,266,000
Massachusetts,	1,687,000
Connecticut,	1,496,000
Rhode Island,	182,000
New York,	31,135,000
Indian Corn.	
Maine,	1,738,000 bush.
New Hampshire,	1,662,000
Vermont,	1,440,000
Massachusetts,	2,816,000
Connecticut,	2,408,000
Rhode Island,	636,000
New York,	19,468,000

Fast in Massachusetts.—The Governor and Council have appointed Thursday, the 3d day of April next, to be observed as a day of Public Fasting Humiliation and Prayer.

Cincinnati is a great place for pork and lard, it is well known—still, the following statement in one of our exchanges, is hardly credible:—"The boys in Cincinnati slide down hill on hog's lard in summer, the same as they do in Yankee land on snow in winter."

A petition was recently before the Maine Senate, from a man who asked relief upon the ground that he had done the State some service, in adding to its population 26 children!

PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PREMIUM LIST FOR 1845.

(Concluded.)

Plowing Match.

The Plowing Match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st	premium,	$9 00
2d	do.	8 00
3d	do.	7 00
4th	do.	6 00
5th	do.	5 00
6th	do.	4 00
7th	do.	3 00

The work must be performed with one yoke of oxen.

The committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. N. E. Farmer, 4 vols. Mass. Ploughman, and 4 vols. Boston Cultivator.

Beef Cattle.

For the best fat ox,	$10
For the next best do.	8
For the next best do.	Colman's Report.
For the best fat cow,	6
For the next best do.	3

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer, 2 vols. Mass. Ploughman, and 2 vols. Boston Cultivator.

Cattle not to be removed from the pens before 1 o'clock, P. M.. Claimants for premiums on Stock and Beef Cattle, are required to exhibit to the committee evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The committees will please strictly to enforce this requisition, and award no premium for a milch cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced, for at least ten days in each of the months, June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months, to entitle them to premium.

Claims for Stock, of every sort, and entries for the Ploughing Match, to be made on or before October 11th, 1845, to *Abram Washburn 2d*, Bridgewater; and statements must be deposited with him at the time of entry, of the ages and breed of the animals, the manner of feeding, and all the facts concerning them, which may aid the committee in making correct decisions.

Articles of the Dairy.

The committee on Articles of the Dairy, are authorized to distribute a sum not exceeding forty dollars in premiums, according to their judgment of merit.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The committee on Fruits and Vegetables are authorized to distribute a sum not exceeding $25, for extraordinary fruits and vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition.

Inventions.

The Committee on Inventions are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, not patented, as rewards of ingenuity, a sum not exceeding $15.

The committee are authorized to distribute 1 vol. N. E. Farmer, 1 vol. Mass. Ploughman, and 1 vol. Boston Cultivator.

Bonnets and Fancy Articles.

The committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorized to award not exceeding $50.

Manufactures.

The committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household Manufacture, are authorized to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, a sum not exceeding $75.

Cocoons and Silk.

The committee on Cocoons and Silk, are authorized to distribute a sum not exceeding $12.

☞Articles which have received a premium, are not entitled to a premium afterwards. If a competitor for any of the Society's preminms shall be discovered to have used any deception or disingenuous measures by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

P. S.—Cloths, Fancy Articles, Products of the Dairy, Cocoons and Silks, articles of Invention, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., must be deposited in the Town Hall before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of the county of Plymouth, not admissible.

Premiums to be paid in Future Years.

No. 1.—To the person who shall, on the 1st of Sept. 1846, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st, 1844, $15

No. 2.—Second premium, 10

No. 3.—Third do. Colman's Report.

No. 4.—For the most accurate experiment in the use of lime: Claimant required to select one acre of land of even quality; the manure for one half acre to be prepared as follows, viz: As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring, take 15 cartloads of muck or meadow mud and five loads of manure from the stock, and five casks of lime—let the lime be slacked so as to become fine, then carefully mix the whole together. At planting time, spread sixteen loads of the above on the furrow, mix it well with the soil by cultivating or harrowing, and put the remainder in the hill or drill at planting. Put the same quantity of the same kind of manure, excepting the lime, on the other half acre. Let the whole be planted to corn, the second year be sowed to English grain and grass seed, the third and fourth years mowed, and let the produce of each half acre be weighed and kept separate. Payable in 1846, 25

No. 5.—Second premium, 15

No. 6.—For the most careful and satisfactory experiment in the use of plaster of Paris on one acre of land, payable in 1847, 20

No. 7.—Second premium, 12

No. 8.—To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time to cut oak and other forest trees which start from the stump, to ensure the most flourishing succeeding growth, premium to be paid in 1850, 25

No. 9.—For the best plantation of oak or other forest trees, suitable for ship timber, not less than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seed, which shall be in the most flourishing condition and more than 3 years old in Sept. 1847, 40

No. 10.—Second premium for the same object, 25

☞Claims to the above offered premiums numbered 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, must be entered with Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before April 15th, 1845.

Premiums not demanded within a year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society. And on all premiums above five dollars awarded to gentlemen not life members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make a deduction of 25 per cent., to increase the funds.

The Trustees will not consider themselves obliged by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident there has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters, post paid. Letters unpaid, will not be considered.

By order of the Trustees:

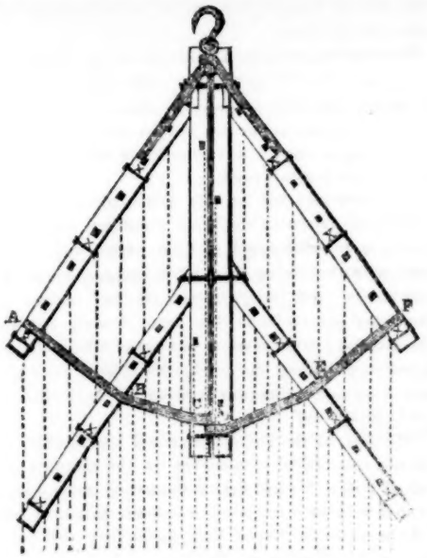
MORRILL ALLEN,
ANTHONY COLLAMORE.

Bridgewater, Jan., 1845.

Leached and Unleached Ashes.—In an account of some experiments with ashes as manure, by Mr Crispell, of Ulster co., N. Y., the Cultivator says:

Mr. Crispell has made some trials with both leached and unleached ashes, and the results, in his case, would seem to show that the unleached are not more valuable than the leached. He thinks that ashes which have laid some time after being leached, are much more valuable than when they are applied immediately after leaching. He informs us that this is also in accordance with the experience of several of the Long Island farmers with whom he has conversed. We are aware that the results do not appear to have been uniform in regard to the action of ashes, but we have heard the same views as are held by Mr. Crispell frequently given by other farmers.—*Albany Cult.*

The Sugar Maple.—We would recommend the setting of pasture lands, and road-sides of the farm with sugar maple trees. Their growth is rapid, and no tree combines more valuable properties. It is a beautiful shade tree; it is excellent for fuel; it is much used for manufacturing purposes; its ashes are valuable for potash; and its sap is rich in sugar. There are twentyseven species of the maple known; twelve of them are indigenous to this continent. All of these have a saccharine sap, but only two, to a degree sufficient for practical purposes, viz: *Acer saccharinum*, or the common sugar maple, and *Acer nigrum*, or the *black* sugar maple. The sap of these contains about half as much sugar as the juice of the sugar-cane. In taking the sap, two taps to a tree are sufficient. At first, bore about two inches; after ten or twelve days, remove the tap, and go one or two inches deeper. By this method, more sap will be obtained than by going down to the colored wood at first. As the maple is peculiarly rich in potash, (four-fifths of the potash exported is made from the sugar maple,) it is evident that it requires that substance in the soil. Upon this account, we should advise a liberal use of wood-ashes upon the soil of sugar groves.—*Indiana Far. and Gardener.*



MR GEDDES' HARROW.

(Scale half an inch to the foot.)

We are indebted to George Geddes, Esq., of Onondaga county, for the drawing from which the above engraving was made, as well as for the annexed description of the harrow, invented by him some years since, and which has been extensively used in that part of the State, and found superior to any other known there. With the aid of the description and drawing, our readers in any part of the country will be able to get them made for their own use, as there is no patent for it.—*Alb. Cult.*

Description.—Timber, three inches square.

The side pieces should enter the centre pieces, so that the acute angle will contain thirtyfive degrees. Or the bevel may be found by laying a carpenter's square on a board, and measuring on one side of the corner three inches, and on the other two inches and one-twelfth of an inch: a line drawn through these points will make a triangle, having the smaller angle, that is, the angle at the point where the three inches reached, the angle required.

The tenons should enter the centre-pieces only one inch, the mortice and tenon being cut square with the centre-pieces, as shown in the engraving. If this joint is well made, the bolt passing through both sticks, will keep the timber in place perfectly. The side pieces have each three bolts, X X X, passing through the middle, to prevent their splitting. The back hinge is made of Swede's iron, bolted at A B C D E F, on the timber, with half inch bolts. These bolts should be well made, and have large heads on the lower end, as if anything breaks, it will probably be these bolts.

The forward hinge is made with Swede's iron, and bolted on the top of the timber, with three bolts in each side of the hinge.

The hook plays freely in an eye on the end of a rod, made of round iron, five-eights of an inch in diameter, which runs through both hinges, having a washer, nut, and spring key, behind the back hinge. The eyes in the hinges should be the thickness of the iron above the timber, consequently the rod running through the eyes will be that much above the timber.

The hinges should be four and one-half feet apart, from centre to centre.

The centre pieces are one inch apart.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 represents the bolts that pass through the joints of the centre and side pieces. The heads on these bolts are half an inch thick, and being exactly opposite each other, *they come together*, when the harrow is flat on top. These heads and the plates under the nuts, are three inches long, and are turned a little at the ends, so as to grasp the timber and keep it from splitting.

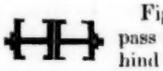


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 represents the two bolts that pass through the centre pieces, behind the back hinge, with the heads, plates, and nuts.

The side pieces should be 12 or 13 inches apart in the clear, measuring square across.

The four teeth in the center pieces require to be made straight on one side, instead of having the point in the centre, as their places are near the sides of the timber.

The teeth should be seven-eights of an inch square.

I have attempted to show every thing in this drawing, and to give so minute a description that any common mechanic shall be able to construct a harrow without making mistakes.

A harrow having thirty teeth passing within two inches of each other, from centre to centre, is just what is wanted on ground under good cultivation. On land just cleared, the teeth should be further apart, perhaps four inches.

The advantages that my harrow possesses over the hinged square harrow, are very great. It draws easier. One reason for this is, that the line of draft passes through the middle of the harrow, having just as much weight, and just as many teeth (and they equi-distant,) on each side; consequently, the harrow, on an even surface, moves straight forward, without producing any vibrating of the whiffletrees, as the square harrow does.

Another advantage is, it is easily cleared of foul stuff. The driver, without stopping his team, lifts up one side, and the stone or stick falls out.

The teeth track better, and instead of leaving a few large marks on mellow ground, it leaves thirty small ones.

It is stronger, and when broken is easier repaired than any other harrow.

It is cheaper than a well made thirty-tooth square harrow, and the expensive part, (hinges, rod and bolts,) will last a very long time. The cost of one of my harrows, made of the very best of timber, the teeth all steel-pointed, and the whole painted twice, is twelve dollars.

I request any person who may attempt to construct a harrow from my plate and description, to follow the directions exactly. If it should be supposed that improvements can be made, I beg that first an experiment be made after my directions; then improve, and if the improvement is not found to be backwards, give it to the public.

I have been using this harrow for eleven years. Since you published the engraving in 1836, which showed the principles involved, I have made great improvements in the manner of putting it together, but all the attempts to alter it fundamentally, have, so far as I have learned, been failures, and sometimes the experimenter has laid his to somebody besides himself.

My only wish now, in relation to this harrow is, that it may be made correctly: that this may be done, I have prepared the drawing. I have no fears but that it will prove to be better than any other in use, if fairly tested.

GEO. GEDDES.

☞Harrows constructed according to Mr Geddes' directions, are for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 N. Market street.

CARE OF STOCK.

Cattle, sheep and swine are now bringing forth their young, and unless they are properly sheltered, provided with suitable food, and carefully attended, they will certainly fall into bad condition. The best hay should have been reserved for feeding the cows and ewes at this period, and they should be fed, besides, with a little grain in some form, and some potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables. They should be fed lightly for a few days after parturition, because in the weakened state of the system at this critical time, there is danger of bringing on fever and inflammation, by overloading the digestive organs. But after the system has become accommodated to the new change in the secretions, and the milk begins to flow freely, the food of the mother may be increased in proportion to the draft made on her by the increasing growth and demands of the young animal. This should be borne in mind. Care should be taken that cows do not calve while tied to the stanchion, or confined in a narrow stall. Serious accidents may arise from inattention to this. Separate apartments, warm and well littered, should be provided, in which the cow should be allowed to run loose for a few days preceding the birth of the calf, and for a day or two afterwards.

A word in regard to calves. If *veal* is the object, feed the cow well, let the calf suck, and make him fat as quick as possible. If *milk* is of most consequence, and the calf is not to be reared, it is best to "knock him in the head" as soon as the milk of the cow is fit for use. His carcass is worth something for the hogs, and his hide may pay for taking off, for the tanner. In *rearing* calves, the expediency of any particular mode depends on circumstances. In the interior, where cattle are reared almost entirely for beef, and where labor is scarce, it is hardly worth the while to undertake bringing up calves "by hand"—it is less trouble to let them run with the cow for several months, and this is probably the best course in such locations. But where butter and cheese are valuable, the case is different, and we should prefer teaching the calves to drink, instead of allowing them to suck their dams. With close care and attention, good stock may be reared without giving them any new milk after they are two or three weeks old. Skimmed milk, *not sour*, with oil-cake gruel, or oatmeal, will make the calf grow very well. But the calf must be kept dry and warm, the food given warm, and the state of its health, till it becomes well accustomed to the diet, constantly watched. There are several advantages of rearing calves in this way. They become more tame, more readily learn to eat everything, are more tractable, and are more easily brought to their *duties*, either as cows or oxen, and in some locations, as we have before mentioned, this course is most economical.—*Alb. Cult.*

Good.—We perceive that the N. Y. State Agricultural Society is taking active measures to effect the introduction of the study of the principles of Agriculture into the Schools and Academies of the State.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, March 19, 1845.

CRANBERRY CULTIVATION.

Mr Editor—Having seen, recently, some brief allusions to the importance and profit of *cultvating* cranberries, I am induced to request that you will give in your valuable journal, a particular account of the "modus operandi" in the culture of the cranberry. I should be glad to know what kind of land is best adapted to the cranberry,—the best mode of *starting* the vines—the previous preparation of the land—the time required to bring vines into full bearing, and all other particulars. By giving some information on these points, you will oblige MANY.

☞We wish it were in our power to communicate the information desired in the above inquiries; but we are entirely in the dark on the subject, having never seen an artificial cranberry meadow, nor have we read a detailed account of the "modus operandi" in forming one, although we are aware that they have been, and may be, successfully made. We have deferred publishing the note of "Many," until the subject might be brought up in the agricultural meetings at the State House, hoping that something satisfactory would be elicited. As to the kind of land most suitable for a cranberry meadow, from our own observations on cranberry meadows in a natural state, we should say, that for the most successful cultivation, the meadow should be so situated that water could be brought upon it at pleasure, to protect the vines from frost, and that it may have the benefit of flooding. The soil should be naturally of a moist boggy character. We do not recollect of seeing cranberries growing on any other location, on upland than that of a cold springy soil; they succeed tolerable well in such situations provided they are not injured by frost; yet we are of opinion that a boggy meadow is the only place where the cranberry can be be successfully introduced. As to the mode of propagating, if cranberry vines are near at hand, we have no doubt that sods of the vines taken up with a spade, and and set in the meadow 4 to 6 feet distant from each other, would be the most expeditious mode of forming a cranberry meadow, as the vines would soon extend themselves and drive out the grass. Where the vines could not be easily obtained, a few rods square of boggy moist land should be prepared, and the cranberry seeds sown thick upon it, keept free of weeds, and the roots afterwards may be transplanted to the meadow.

The cranberry crop is becoming one of great importance, and we should be glad for information on the subject from those who have practical experience.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—Tuesday Evening, March 4.

(Continued.)

The President remarked at he opening of the meeting, that it had been suggested to him that the management of Cranberry meadows was connected with the subject of *flowing*, (one of the topics under discussion,) and that it would not be out of order to take the matter up, and called for information from any gentlemen present who might have experience.

After other matters had been discussed, the Hon. Morrill Allen said he was glad the subject of cranberry meadows had been alluded to by the chairman, and as it was one of increasing importance, and on which many inquiries had been made, he hoped some of the gentlemen present would be able to give some information relative to flowing cranberry meadows, &c.

Mr Earle, of Worcester, had heard a gentleman in Mendon was in the practice of flowing his cranberry meadows in the winter.

Mr Buckminster said that Albert Ware, of Sherburne, had raised 200 bushels of cranberries to the acre. His practice was to flow the meadow in winter, and in the spring the water was let off—but if there was a prospect of a frost, the water was let on again to protect the vines when in blossom, as they were often destroyed by late frost.

Mr Gleason, of Wayland, remarked that thousands of bushels of cranberries were gathered from the meadows on Concord river, in Wayland. When there are no spring floods, they come forward early, and are liable to be killed by a slight frost, and the crop is then completely destroyed, or very small. He knew a farm in Lincoln, where the water could be brought on at pleasure: it was kept on till the 10th or 20th of May. He had known $1000 worth of cranberries sold from it in one year. He has a brook meadow in which a patch of cranberries appeared a few years since, that have now become extended to a considerable distance, and entirely rooted out the grass. He had observed that where cattle were permitted to run upon a cranberry meadow, there would be no cranberries, as they would eat off the buds.

Mr Allen said he should like to ask a few questions of Mr Gleason:—1st, Is there any damage to the vines when the water is kept on?

Ans. None: the water may be kept on till the 10th of May.

2d. Have you had any experience in transplanting cranberry vines, or in forming artificial meadows?

Ans. He had not had any experience of his own, but thought there was no difficulty in doing it. He had heard of a cranberry meadow being formed by depositing upon the surface, sods of cranberry roots, which readily took root, and extended themselves without any further care.

3d. Have you known cranberries to be grown upon high land?

Ans. He had seen them growing upon high land where corn or potatoes were raised—but the soil was of a cold and springy character.

4th. Are they equally productive thus situated?

Ans. When they are not injured by frost, has noticed that they bear abundantly, and that the berries are larger. They blossom the last of May or in June. Has known the fruit destroyed by a frost in July. The time for picking cranberries was about the 10th of Sept. An early frost in the fall, was sometimes very injurious to the crop.

The President inquired whether cranberry vines were not liable to be winter killed on high land not flowed?

Ans. They are not: it is the late spring frost that injures the crop.

Mr Earle, of Worcester, said he had known very fine cranberries raised on high pasture grounds, in Leicester, his native place: the soil was strong and moist.

The chairman remarked that low lands were much exposed to frosts. He stated that he knew a meadow that produced good crops of cranberries until it was ditched, when it failed.

Mr Allen said he had known frost in every month of the year, and cranberries were liable to be killed, even if they were flowed in the winter and spring, on low ground. There was a little plat of cranberries which grew on some high land of his, and produced very fine fruit, and he thought they might be successfully cultivated on high land.

Mr Bragdon, of Milford, said his father had a cranberry meadow of 12 or 15 acres, and thinking it would be greatly improved for grass by ditching it, killed the cranberry vines—but as the ditches filled up, the vines came in again—and it was now found that cranberries afforded the greatest profit.

Mr Breck said that in his native place, (Medfield,) there were extensive cranberry meadows, which, in his youth, were considered of little value, and attempts were made to destroy them by burning, as the cranberries hardly paid for picking. He had noticed they flourished best on lands that were flowed, and where the meadows were always wet—that where the meadows were drained, the cranberries failed. He had also seen very fine cranberries growing on high lands, in a cold, springy soil.

Mr Cole, of the Cultivator, stated that in 1843, cranberries were killed extensively on the morning of the 4th of July. He had been informed by several persons who flowed their cranberry meadows, that they turned off the water the first of May, but as they were liable to be killed in the blossom the first of June, they should try the effect of keeping the water on till the last of May. There is no regular system established as to the cultivation of the cranberry. He asked a gentleman of experience and observation, to give the best mode of culture, and he said they would flourish well in sand and water. As the cranberry grows on marshes where the salt water often flows, salt may be good manure for cranberries on high lands. He had seen them grow on upland which was not too moist for potatoes.

Mr Bragdon thought the best way of propagating the cranberry was from the berry. By flooding the meadow, the cranberries which had been left in picking, would float upon the surface, and when the water subsided, they would be scattered upon the surface of the earth meadow, and would vegetate and fill the ground with young vines.

MARTIN'S PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOW.

This plow, manufactured by Benj. Martin, of Sutton, received the first premium of the State Agricultural Society, at the trial of plows at Worcester, in October last. This plow is claimed to combine "new and important improvements, adapting it to the different qualities of soil, and the various modes of culture." It turns flat furrows, and the principle upon which it is constructed is such, that "the plow requires but very little power beyond what is necessary to cut the furrow slice," which it turns over smooth and unbroken. Mr Martin is an experienced plow-maker, is extensively engaged in the business, and is confident his latest improved plows are superior to all others heretofore offered to the public. These plows may be inspected at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 N. Market street, where they are for sale at wholesale and retail.

Mammoth Hog.—There is now exhibiting in Market Square, west side of Faneuil Hall, a "pretty tall specimen" of a porker, raised in Washington co, N. Y. He weighed in December, 1583 lbs; his girth is 6 ft. 9 in. He is a cross of the Saratoga and Lop-ear breeds, and about 2 1-2 years old. He is more inclined to indulge in sleep, than to notice his numerous visitors, who are incessantly paying their respects to him. If for a year to come he continues to gain in weight 1 3-4 lb. per day, as he has since his birth, he will at the end of that time be the Daniel Lambert of his race, and worthy to be sent over the water as an "envoy extraordinary" at the Court of St. James. We wish him much increase of fat and fame.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 16.

March, 1845.		7,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	10	32	43	35	E.
Tuesday,	11	29	26	24	N. E.
Wednesday,	12	11	33	26	N. E.
Thursday,	13	30	48	40	N.W.
Friday,	14	34	36	38	E.
Saturday,	15	33	37	30	N. W.
Sunday,	16	22	33	23	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 17, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 395 Beef Cattle, 900 Sheep and 1520 Swine; 300 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have advanced, and we advance our quotations. Extra $5,75. First quality $5,25 a 5,50. Second quality, $5 a 5,25. Third quality, $4.50 a 4,75.

Sheep.—Dull. Quality not very good. Sales from $2,80 to 3,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows. Several hundred were sold on Saturday, and several lots were re-sold to-day, at an advance from our quotations. At retail, from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 a 2 25 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 00 a 2 25 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. Owing to a temporary scarcity, and an increasing demand at the close, sales good mealing Corn were made at some advance on previous reported prices.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 51 a 52—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a 00—do. Southern, 70 a 73—Oats, Southern, 31 a 32—Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 32 a 33—Bran, 22 a 23.

FLOUR. The prospect for the early opening of the canal, and an exceedingly dull market throughout the week, together with several arrivals from New Orleans, has given buyers the advantage in common brands.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 67 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 62 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 62 a 4 67—Alexandria, wharf, 4 62 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 5 00 a 5 12—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75—do. City, $5 50 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $4 62 a 4 67—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12—do fancy brands $5 18 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 4 87. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. There has been quite a stir in the Provision market, occasioned in part by the heavy operations made in New York.

Beef—Mess 4 new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 00.—No. 1, $6 75 a 7 00—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 00 a 14 50—do Clear $00 00 a 13 50 do. Mess, $00 00 a 12 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 25—do Mess from other States,—a——do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 11 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7½—do South and Western. 6¾ a 7½—Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8 a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There have been no important operations in this article during the week past.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean. 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 16 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.

EGGS, 15 to 20.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Green House Azaleas. The exhibition of Green House Azaleas for premiums, will take place at the Horticultural Society's Committee Room, on Saturday next, 22d inst. Plants to be arranged for the examination of the judges a 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BRECK,
Chair'm of the Flower Com.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Committee Room, Horticultursl Hall, on Saturday, March 22d.

EBENEZER WIGHT, *Rec. Sec.*

March 18, 1845.

NURSERY.

H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees. Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.
March 18, 1845. 2m.

A Farm for sale.

Situated in Byfield Parish, Newbury, 4 1-4 miles from Newburyport, 1 1-4 miles from the meeting house, 1-4 mile from Dummer Academy, and 3 1-2 miles from the Rowley depot, and is on the Stage road from Newburyport to Georgetown, Andover and Lowell, containing 81 acres of Land, enclosed by a good stone wall, in good repair.

The Buildings consist of a good Dwelling House, 2 stories high, containing 5 lower rooms, 8 chambers, a milk room, a brick milk cellar, with a good cellar under the whole house. Also, a Wood House and Grain Chamber attached to the house. It has 2 good Barns in good repair, a Chaise and Wagon House, and Work Shop, with a Store Chamber over the same.

There is on the Farm a great variety of Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Gardner Sweetings, &c. &c., from which was gathered over 250 bbls. the last season. Half an acre is enclosed for a Garden, containing a choice collection of Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, Strawberry and Quince Bushes.

☞Water is conducted into the house by a pipe, from a never-failing spring of soft water, precluding the necessity of a cistern.

Also, a large Ox Wagon and Cart, both of which have Iron axletrees, and every kind of Farming Utensils, together with the Stock of said Farm. For further particulars inquire on the premises of EBENEZER STEDMAN.
March 18, 1845.

Country Seat and Farm for sale.

On THURSDAY, March 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Auction—on the Premises,

The Elm Farm, about two miles from Chelsea Ferry, or four from Boston State House, and on the road to Malden. It is on a fine swell of land in view of Chelsea and Nahant Beach, and on the opposite side of the road of the "Yeaman" Farm, containing over 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; a beautiful grove, containing about 20 acres of woodland, near the house, (the wood on the Farm is supposed to be worth between one and two thousand dollars,) with good stone walls around and partitioning the fields of the Farm. Also, several fine springs, and water in all the fields; fruits of all kinds and very choice; the Peaches and Strawberries are better than generally met with. The House is in good order, containing ten rooms, with a good cellar under the same and water in the outer kitchen. There is a large new Barn and Shed, together with other buildings that are generally found on high cultivated Farms. The place is now occupied by John Mills, as a Milk and Vegetable Farm. Sale positive and terms liberal.

F. E. WHITE, Auctioneer.
March 12, 1845. 2w.

Farm for sale.

A small Farm in Framingham Village, consisting of from 6 to 10 acres of land, as may be desired; with a good two story Dwelling House, Out Buildings, Barn, &c., and is stocked with a great variety of the choicest kind of Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry Trees, most of them in bearing. Also, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Grape Vines, &c.

The location is one of the pleasantest and most desirable in the Village. If desired the premises would be exchanged for real estate in Boston.

For terms &c., apply to Charles D. Meriam, on the premises, Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, or Francis Jackson, 27 State street, Boston.
March 12, 1845.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.
51 and 52 North Market Street.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.

SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES. SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do., Cherry do. &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.
March 11, 1845.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a two story House, Barn, and all other necessary out buildings in thorough repair, together with twenty acres or more of excellent Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasture, on which there are a great variety of choice Fruit Trees, &c., situated in the south part of Pepperell, on the county road leading from Boston to Keene,—and within thirty minutes ride from the contemplated Rail Road from Worcester to Nashua. Any person wishing to purchase a delightful country residence, will do well to examine the premises. Terms will be liberal and payment made easy. For further particulars reference is made to Mr. Joseph Breck.

F. A. WALTON.
Pepperell, March 5, 1845.

RHODODENDRON PLANTS.

The subscriber will supply Plants of Rhododendron Maximum, from 25 to 50 cents per root, according to size. The Plants will be taken up with balls of earth upon their roots. Orders left at the Seed Store of Joseph Breck & Co. will meet with prompt attention. ELIAKIM MORSE.
Mefield, March 11, 1845.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERERS' COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries of almost any varieties, provided a few days notice is given. They have on hand the following Apple Scions:—

Baldwin, R. Russetting, Greening, Spitzenburg, Porter, Old Nonsuch, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Red Astrachan, Butterfield (a beautiful winter,) Newton Pippin, Yellow Bell Flower, Gardener Sweet, Blanchard's Winter (new and fine,) Adams' Winter (new and fine,) Striped Sweet fine Fall,) Scraper (very fine large Fall variety,) Fameuse, Jewett's Fine Red, Lyscom, Porter, Corse's Favorite, with other fine sorts. Price for Apples 25 cents per dozen, or $1,50 per hundred.

Pears, Plums and Cherries, 50 cents per dozen; extra fine charged for rare varieties.

A liberal discount made when 500 or more is taken.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, March 12, 1845.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

J. BRECK & CO. have a great variety of fine Cauliflower, Brocoli, Cabbage, Sweet Marjorim, Thyme, Sage, &c., for sowing in hot beds. Also, a large assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, comprising many rare and beautiful new varieties, of Greenhouse and hardy annuals and perennials, from 6 to 25 cents per paper.

Boxes assortments of 20 fine varieties for	-	$1 00
do 50 do.	- -	2 00
Boxes containing 12 fine varieties of German ten week stocks,	- -	62½
Do do 12 fine var. German Larkspurs		62½
Do do 10 var, fine double Hollyhocks,		50
Do do 10 var. do. German Asters,		50

Also, Lupins, Sweet Peas, Double Balsam, Zinnias, Didiscus Phlox Drummondi, &c. &c.
Feb. 25.

WANTED,

A Young Man acquainted with the Nursery business, to go about 70 miles into the country, to take care of a Nursery. The location is very pleasant; if good satisfaction is given the employ may be continued some time.
March 3. 2w. Apply at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD BOOK ON HUSBANDRY, PUBLISHED AT LONDON, IN 1539.

Whether is better a Plough of Oxen or a Plough of Horses.—It is to be known whether is better a plough of horses or a plough of oxen, and therein mesemethe oughte to be made a distinction. For in somme places, a horse plough is better, that is to say, in every place whereas the husbande hath several pastures to put his oxen in when they come fro theyr worke, there the oxe plough is better. For an oxe maye not endure his worke to labour all daye, and then to be put to the commons, and to be sette in the foulde all nyghte without meate, and go to his labour in the mornynge. But and he be kept in a good pasture all nyghte, he will labour moche of all the daye dayely.

And oxen wyl plough in tough cley and upon hylly grounde, whereas horses wyl stande styll. And whereas is few pastures, there the horse plough is better, for the horses may be teddered, or tyed upon leys, whereas oxen may not be so kept. And horses wyl goo faster than oxen on even grounde, or lyghte grounde, and be quicker for carriage, but they be farre more costly to kepe in wynter, for they must have bothe hay and corne to eate, and strawe for lytter, and must be well shodde on all foure fete, and the gere that they shall drawe with is more costly than for the oxen, and wyl last shorter whyle. And oxen wyl eate but straw and a lyttel hay, the whiche is not halfe the coste that the horse that must have, and they have no shoes as the horses have. And if any sorance come to the horse, or waxe olde, broysed or blynde, then he is lyttel worthe, whereas if any sorance come to an oxe, waxe olde, broysed or blynde, for ii. s. he may be fedde, and then he is mannes meate, and as good or better than ever he was. And the horse, when he dythe, is but caryen. And therefore mesemeth, all thynges consydered, the ploughe of oxen is much more profitable than the ploughe of horses.

To rere Calves.—It is conveniente for a housbande to rere calves, and specially those that come bytwene Candelmasse and Maye, for that season he may spare mylke best, and by the tyme the calfe shall be wayned, there wyll be grasse ynoughe to put hym unto. And the damme of the calfe shall bull agayne, and brynge an other by the same tyme of the yere. And if thou shalt rere a calfe that commeth after Myghelmasse, it wyll be costly to kepe the calfe all the wynter season at hay, and the damme at hard meate in the house. And a cowe shall gyve more mylke with a lyttell grasse and strawe, lying without in a close, thann she shall doo with hay and strawe, lying in an house, for the harde meate dryeth up the mylke. But he that hath no pasture must do as he may. But it is better to the housbande to sell those calves that come so late, than to rere them, bycause of the cost, and also for the profytte of the mylke to his house, and the rather the cowe wyll take the bull. If the husbande go with an ox plough, it is convenient that he rere two oxe calves and two cowe calves, to upholde his stocke, and if he may do moo, it wyll be moo profytte. And it is better to wayne thy calves before grasse. And that man that may have a pasture for his kye, and an other for his calves, and water in them both, may rere and brede good beastes with lyghte coste. And if thou wayne thy calves with hay, it wyll make them have great belyes.

Milche Cowes.—A milche cowe may have to moch meate; for if she waxe fatte, she wyll the rather take the bull, and give less mylke, for the fatness stoppeth the poores and the vaynes, that shoulde bryng the mylke to the pappes. And therefore meane hay is best to kepe her in a mean estate. And if a cowe be fatte when she shall calve, then there is great jeopardy in her, and the calfe shall be the lesse. But ye cannot give your draught oxe too moch meate, except it be the aftermath of a late mowen medowe, for that wyll cause him to have the gyree, and then he may not well labour.

A Lesson for the Wyfe.—Ere I begynne to shewe the wyfe what workes she shall do, I will teche her a lesson from saynt Jherom: "*Semper boni operis aliquid facito, vt te diabolus inueniat occupatum: Quia sicut in aqua stante generantur vermes: sic in homine ocioso generantur male cogitationes.*" That is to say, Alwaye be doinge of some good workes, that the dyvell may fynde thee ever occupied: for as in standing water are engendered wormes, so in an ydle body are engendered ydle thoughts. Nowe thou wyfe, I trust to shewe thee divers occupations, workes and labours, that thou shalt not nede to be ydle no tyme of the yere.

[The author then goes on to specify the "workes mete for the wyfe to do," many of which, in this refined age, are not only considered out of "woman's sphere," but the bare mention of them would shock the sensibilities of most modern wives. For example—the "wyfe" must get "the corn to and fro the myll"—"sowe flaxe and hempe," and weed it, &c.—"wynowe all maner of cornes, make hay, dryve the plough, and in tyme of nede, help her husbande *to fyll the doong cart.*"]

COLLEGIATE AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber, having had occasion to observe from his own experience in teaching, that too little attention is generally paid to the physical education of youth, while their minds are employed in study, and also in view of the demand there is for an Agricultural School, proposes to establish a BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LADS, IN WESTBORO', Mass., to commence on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, with a course of instruction designed to secure equal attention to the physical, social, mental and moral discipline of his pupils. The tilling of the earth will, therefore, form a part of the course of instruction, and a distinctive feature of the school, as tending of itself, more than any thing else, not only to secure to the pupils a vigorous constitution, but also—especially by the cultivation of Fruits and Flowers—to soften their manners, to refine their taste, to invigorate their minds, and to render them more susceptible of moral impressions.

It is not designed to make this a manual-labor school, as this term is generally understood; nor is it intended that the rural labor which will be required from all the pupils, shall have reference directly to a preparation for agricultural pursuits. The pupils will be prepared for college or for agricultural or commercial pursuits, according as parents may desire. For those pupils whose destination in life may be the pursuit of Agriculture, a thorough course of instruction will be adopted in BOTANY, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; and these sciences will be illustrated by experiments with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, with which the school is provided.

The regulations for government and discipline will be strict, and yet such as would be adopted in every well regulated family. No pupil of vicious habits will be allowed to remain in the family.

The number of pupils will be limited to twentyfive. Expenses:—For Board, Room, Washing, Lights, Fuel, and Tuition in the Collegiate and Commercial department the annual charge will be $150; but for those who take the scientific course in the Agricultural department, and who have the benefit of lectures and experiments, the charge will be $2 0 per annum

C. G. HAZELTINE, M. A. Principal.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen:—President HOPKINS, Williams College; Rev. DORUS CLARKE; Messrs JOSEPH BRECK, CHAS. G. GREENE, and GEORGE DENNY, Boston

Westboro', March 4, 1845.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

March 11, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.